SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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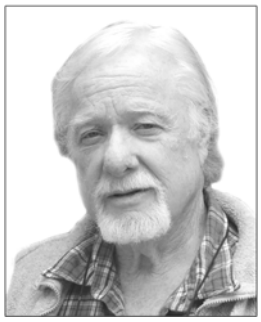

Serving the Revisionist Community since 1990

GERMAR RUDOLF ON TRIAL: THE BEGINNING OF THE END?
CODOH INTERVIEWS GEORGES THEIL
FAURISSON QUESTIONS SMITH'S STORY ABOUT TEHRAN INCIDENT

The Trial of Germar Rudolf in Mannheim District Court

Day 8 -- 29 January 2007

Reported by Günter Deckert

Translated by J. M. Damon

Only a few uniformed policemen were present. Most of the time there were just five of them, and the routine security check was rather haphazard. Germar was not brought into court in chains today. Proceedings took place in the main courtroom. Scheduled for 9 o'clock, they began at 9:16.

The following were present:

1) The usual members of the Court, Judge Schwab presiding;
2) District Attorney Grossmann;
3) The two attorneys for the defense, Bock and Stolz;
4) Three "Staschu" (*Staatschutz*) or state police agents, including an *Anlernling* (trainee). They did not remain in the courtroom the entire time. In addition, there was one bailiff and one court policeman, both armed.
5) Continuing their boycott of the Rudolf trial, the "Establishment" media sent no one to cover the proceedings. A retired former reporter for *FAZ (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)* was there. We became acquainted and exchanged addresses.
6) Visitors: 43, including Dr. Kosiek of Grabert Publishing House, and several observers who had traveled long distances, some from Berlin.

Judge Schwab called the court to order and asked the attorneys for the defense if they had read the 1995 verdict of Stuttgart District Court in its entirety (Germar was tried *in absentia* and given a sentence of fourteen

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LETTERS

I want to hear from you. I read everything you write. I regret that I

am not able to respond individually to each correspondent. I may publish your letter here. I may edit it for length and/or content. Please make it very clear to me if I can use your name, or if you need to remain anonymous.

HANS SCHMIDT

(This is a letter that I believe some of you will have received, but I suppose a good many of you have no. It didn't get to me here in Baja until after the first of the year, but I was very glad to get it. Hans and I go back to the mid-1980s when we both lived in the Los Angeles area.)

Dear Friends, Christmas 2006

This is the time of year when we remember our letters and thank-you notes to hundreds of friends and readers, all over the world. I shall settle the matter with this Christmas Brief 2006. Since most of you inquired about my health, here is the answer.

I had never had experiences with anyone who had had a stroke and did not realize the devastating effect such a physical catastrophe could have on a human being: One minute I was OK and my old busy self; the next minute I was unable to run or walk, and nearly totally unable to write and be active as before. No matter what we tried, the left side of my body remained paralyzed. The cause was a major stroke that blackened (at least on one of the x-rays) the right side of my brain.

These developments caused some funny situations in the hospitals when the doctors and nurses tried to find out to what extent my memory had been impaired. They asked me the most impossible questions, for instance what day it was and what I had eaten the day before (something I never remember anyway). I, in turn, asked them what important day of remembrance the following day, namely the 22nd of June, was going to be. Well, no one knew that on the 22nd June 1941, the German invasion of the Soviet Union began. So much for the memories of people whose brains were unimpaired by strokes.

At least I got a good laugh for my audacity, and the many things that were still in my mind. I kept this game up for another two weeks, until the 20-year-old hospital that functioned as a rehabilitation center was destroyed by Hurricane Ivan, after which time Roswitha and I could continue our interrupted move to Carolina.

At the moment I am still suffering from the effects of the stroke. I can not use my left hand or arm as I did up to the middle of June 2004. Neither can I walk normally without help, because my left ankle will buckle without human or material assistance (I am still forced to use a wheel chair). At the end of last year, I had a defibrillator and pacemaker installed in my body but the first instrument did not work correctly and another one had to be reinstalled in April. Because the second device left me with a permanent hiccup, I had to go a third time through this procedure in July of this year (this was the reason why I could not answer much of my mail).

Last week, after two thorough medical examinations by my physicians, both were satisfied with the progress I have made so far. Alas there are reasons why at this time I can not travel any great distances, because of physical limitations.

I can assure you that throughout my enforced recuperation, my long time readers and friends are not forgotten. I am very much keeping up with world events that are getting more interesting every day. In closing please accept our thanks for all the letters, cards and contributions you mailed during the time of my continued impairmint.

Roswitha and I wish you a Merry Christmas and a healthy and happy New Year.

Sincerely

Hans and Roswitha Schmidt

ALBERT DOYLE

SR 135 was worth the wait. A couple of comments.

Professor Faurisson was right about David Duke. While you were away the media jumped all over him as the image of the conference -- the only image. He appeared on CNN with Wolf Blitzer and Fox's O'Reilly. Actually he held his own with those creeps but all we heard about was his Klan background, racism, etc. He admitted that he was not an expert on revisionism and emphasized the free speech aspect of the conference and refused to be bullied around -- but it wasn't worth the weapon we gave the media to ignore the substance of the conference. There was not a single report of any of the talks by revisionists in any mainstream media source. Plenty of smears of course.

The other thing: I'm very surprised to hear that Norman Finkelstein was listed as a speaker in Teheran. As you know, Finkelstein tries to distance himself from revisionism even to the point of making silly comments in his book "The Holocaust Industry" about "flat earth" beliefs, etc. When the conference was started some of his opponents accused him of attend-

in and he denied it, although he did so in a strangely evasive manner, which made me wonder. It was on his site. Nevertheless I doubt he ever considered attending. Alan Dershowitz would have had a field day denouncing him. Can you find out why they listed him as a speaker?

Re Finkelstein at the conference: I would need a lot of luck, or a lot of time.

Finkelstein has sacrificed a great deal to talk openly about the "Holocaust Industry." Establishment Jews are working to destroy him. He's willing to talk about anything, but not revisionism. I don't understand it. In any case, his reputation in academia is badly compromised. He likes to talk about his mother, how independent she was, and how she doubted the character of many survivors.

Finkelstein was to speak in Southern California last year and I wrote him to ask whether his mother ever claimed to have seen a gas chamber with her own eyes. I wrote that if she had, I would use that, and that if she had not I would use that. He didn't respond.

I have heard through the grapevine that he and Lady Renouf were interviewed on radio in Britain and that he treated her poorly. I have yet to hear the exchange.

ADAM McCABE

I've thought long and hard on this one. Is David Duke a dilemma-ma? The media repeats over and over the mantra that "Holocaust denial is anti-Semitism."

Their logic continues, "Anti-Semitism leads to Holocausts." Therefore "Holocaust denial leads to Holocausts." Thus, in order to stop a new Holocaust, Holocaust denial must be outlawed, criminalized, banned, etc. etc

Now, of course the media uses David Duke to show a connection between Holocaust denial and the Klan. If you go to Wikipedia (an Internet encyclopedia) and look up "Holocaust denial" you'll find a photograph of Klansmen with placards denouncing the Holocaust. These guys are portrayed as Holocaust deniers—and thus in the mind of John-Q-Public, the reverse is true as well, Holocaust deniers are Klansmen—or at least people with similar thoughts.

On the other hand, *all* Holocaust revisionists are portrayed in this manner. If you are a revisionist, you are a hater. As revisionists, we stand isolated and fractured, because we don't want to associate with David Duke and others like him.

I attended an American Renaissance conference. This was a meeting of a couple hundred racialists and anti-immigration folks. Some hard-core right-wingers were there, including Duke and others. In this crowd I discussed Holocaust revisionism with people and handed out copies of The Revisionist. This had to be done almost in complete secrecy. People were generally aghast at the idea and refused to talk about it—almost the way the topic of race is a conversation stopper at a revisionist conference. So here are these racialists (perhaps not thrilled about Duke's attendance either), but unwilling to openly discuss the Holocaust.

We are fractured. We are victims of the same media lies as the general public. We divide ourselves because we don't like what this one says or what someone did 40 years ago.

I think if someone is saying the right things today, we should go with it. In the case of Duke, we acknowledge his past, say we don't agree with it, but move on. We need more unity and less division. Are we really going to scare anyone away?

I discussed Holocaust revisionism with two non-revisionist friends recently. They were shocked to find out the accuracy of our arguments and dismayed to find that governments outlaw it. That Duke was in Iran and spoke out on TV was amusing to them—that's all. It didn't shock them or leave them running for the exit.

Charles Hawley, a man who identifies himself as a libertarian living in Berlin, sent CODOH a news clipping about Germany agreeing to open the Holocaust archives of Arolsen, where some 50 million documents are stored treating with some 17 million individuals.

He wrote: "Was curious, does this change your minds at all?"

RODRIGO MENDOZA

Dear Libertarian: -Thank you for your letter. This news is many months old. Revisionists have not only longed for the opening of the archives at Arolsen, but have been partly responsible for their opening. Our feature "Holocaust AnswerMan!" commented on this issue a month or so ago on CODOH.

The opening of the archive matters quite a bit to us. I'm not quite sure, however, why you think that this news would change our minds? There is no doubt about the volumes of documents that a government can churn out. The questions now are, and do any of these contain an actual order by

Hitler to exterminate the Jews or do any of the documents conclusively show that the Nazi's utilized gas chambers for mass extermination. I am quite certain that the answer will remain negative.

Read our commentary above and keep your eyes out for the continuation of this story. I suspect that it will drop from the mainstream news.

RONALD KNARR

Your latest Smith Report was received and greatly appreciated. Your personal experiences, and admissions of indiscretions (shame on you), added a little humor, but I wonder if this was appropriate in reporting the first international conference for the search for the truth behind the Holocaust story and hosted by a government leader. Could it have embarrassed your host, the President? Nevertheless, your personal insights and experiences shed a little light and insight into what it may have been like to be there. A quite enjoyable tour. I just wish your article had been longer.

Glad you did not accept the "free" ride!

I must say that I was disappointed in Robert Faurisson's treatment of David Duke. If the search for truth is to be forestalled in any way by a person's past or perceived indiscretions there would probably have been far fewer people who attended this great conference. Truth can be used against the fearful the same as it can be used against liars.

ROBERT FAURISSON

[Robert does not believe the story is true that I reported in SR135 about how he refused his hand to David Duke during our audience with President Ahmadinejad. He does not recall the incident himself, and no one has come forward to support my version of the report. We have had a substantial back-and-forth on the matter, to the point where I regret that I reported on it at all. Here is Robert's latest communication with me as of this writing.]

Faurisson: In your Smith's Report of Jan.-Feb. 2007, p. 8, you wrote: "When [David Duke] extended his hand to Faurisson, Faurisson studiously ignored him. It happened in plain sight. Everyone watched it." If such an incident had happened and if I had been as rude as you say, offending publicly D. Duke, I would remember it and I certainly would not deny it.

Since you had said: "Everyone watched it," I asked you for some names. I waited for one week. No answer. I had to ask you again and, this time, your response was that Serge Thion had this comment:

"We (my wife and I) have no memory of such an incident." Then he reported what his wife had seen: "My wife, sitting behind Robert, remembers Duke, having kissed the president [Ahmadinejad], on his way back to his seat, shaking hands with people extending their [arm]. Certainly Robert did not extend his. So what you could have seen is Duke shaking some hands, passing in front of Robert who did not extend his arm, and then shaking again some hands, including Lady Renouf."

This means that Mrs. Thion described carefully what she had actually seen without engaging in any story about anyone. Her husband did not see any either, Lady Renouf just told us she did not see any and my brother Jean did not see any (but he remembers that the day before I had a short and amiable exchange of words with D. Duke in the conference room). As for D. Duke himself, it seems he did not pay any attention to that story. You are, Bradley, a good storyteller.

Smith: Your reply that ends with the words "You are, Bradley, a good storyteller" is fine with me. We have agreed to disagree about a story that I hold is true but that I cannot demonstrate is true.

NEWS DESK

The CODOH News Staff

UN Adopts Resolution Condemning Holocaust Denial

The U.N. General Assembly has adopted a resolution condemning any attempt to deny the Holocaust. The U.S.-drafted resolution was adopted without a vote with 103 of the world body's 192 member states signed on as co-sponsors. Attendance in the Assembly Hall was light, 100 sponsor nations in all—out of a General Assembly membership of 192.

The brief text simply "condemns without any reservation any denial of the Holocaust." It names no country specifically, but its intention is clear, after last month's Holocaust "denial" conference in Tehran. There, many speakers referred to the mass extermination of Jews as a myth.

Acting U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Alejandro Wolff opened the General Assembly debate, stating: "Those who would deny the

Holocaust, and sadly there are some who do, reveal not only ignorance, but their moral failure as well."

Iran's delegate was alone in speaking out against the measure. "Regrettably, the Israeli regime has routinely used attempted to exploit the sufferings of the Jewish people in the past as a cover for the crimes it has perpetrated over the past six decades against Palestinians in the occupied territories," he said.

Coincidentally, the European Union statement was presented by Germany, which holds the rotating EU presidency. Berlin's U.N. Ambassador Thomas Matussek acknowledged, and apologized for Germany's role in the Holocaust.

Israel's Ambassador to the U.N., Dan Gillerman, aimed his rhetorical barbs directly at Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmedinejad, who convened last month's Holocaust denial conference. He described as "pathetic" the attempts to question the historical accuracy of the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews.

"The president of Iran is in fact saying, 'there was really no Holocaust, but just in case, we will finish the job.'"

In short, almost half of the member states of the U.N. refused to sign on to the resolution. The Israeli ambassador suggested that those who question The Story want to murder all Jews. He didn't note that aside from Iran, there were 88 nations through-out the world that refused to go along like so many puppies. The situation regarding Holocaust True Belief is evolving, but Holocaust fundamentalists do not see the writing on the wall.

Italy foils Germany's plan to criminalize Holocaust revision-ism throughout the E.U.

Germany's hope of using its EU presidency to persuade all 27 member states to make Holocaust denial a crime has received a setback in Italy. Diplomats said the move was aimed at Iran, whose President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad dismisses the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators in World War II as a lie.

Hours before the UN resolution was passed, the Italian government published a draft law which proposes penalties of up to three years in jail for inciting racial hatred, but stops short of making Holocaust denial a crime. Some 200 historians had voiced their objection, arguing that it would infringe on free speech.

Germany had looked to Rome for support for its drive for a common EU law, saying the support of the new Italian government would leave "the road clear" for standardization. A similar attempt by Luxembourg in 2005 was blocked by Britain, Denmark and notably Italy, where Silvio Berlusconi's centre-right coalition was still in power. In Europe, only Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Romania and Spain have laws that specifically target revisionism, leaving Berlin to convince 20 others to come on board by July.

Yad Vashem launches Web site in Farsi to combat Holocaust denial

Israel's Holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem, has launched a version of its Web site in Farsi (Persian) to educate Israel's most bitter enemy, Iran, about the Nazi slaughter of 6 million Jews. The site was unveiled this week to coincide with the UN's annual Holocaust Remembrance Day.

"Every year, nearly 20,000 people from Muslim countries, including Iran, visit the Yad Vashem Web site," said Avner Shalev, Yad Vashem's chairman. "We believe that making credible, comprehensive information about the Holocaust available to Persian speakers can contribute to the fight against Holocaust denial."

Yad Vashem's Farsi site includes 20 historical chapters, including dozens of photos, arranged chronologically, from the rise of the Nazis to power until the postwar trials of Nazi leaders. The site also includes a (ostensibly authentic) poem by Abramek Koplowicz, a Jewish boy murdered in Auschwitz at age 14.

Yad Vashem also has English, Hebrew and Russian versions of its Web site. Yad Vashem spokes-woman Estee Yaari said Saturday that an Arabic-language site was also in planning.

[This is exactly what we should do with the four-hour revisionist film, One Third of the Holocaust. Get it into Farsi, and get it up on the Internet when our friends in Iran, and there are many there, can take their folk to see it. The only issue is the cost of translation.]

Iran challenges Europe to hand over Holocaust 'proof'

An Iranian government-sponsored body set up to probe the veracity of the Holocaust has challenged Europe to hand over documents about the mass slaughter of Jews in World War II.

Mohammad Ali Ramin, the head of the World Holocaust Foundation created after Iran's controversial Holocaust conference last year, said "Austria, Germany and Poland in particular" should supply documents.

"They should hand over the proof for the dossier on the organized massacre of Jews in Europe during World War II to the independent international fact-

finding committee affiliated to this foundation," the IRNA state news agency quoted him as saying.

Spanish Town Observes 'Palestinian Genocide Day'

A Spanish town has cancelled its observance of International Holocaust Remembrance Day, preferring to highlight what it calls the "genocide of the Palestinian people" by the Jews.

This past January 27th, the municipality of the Madrid suburb of Ciempozuelos announced that all ceremonies and public events scheduled for the day would be dedicated to atrocities committed by the Jews, rather than those committed by the Nazis.

The town, home to 20,000 people, attracted global attention as a result. Israel's Ambassador to Spain, Victor Harel, asked town mayor to recant. Jewish organizations also issued condemnations of the move.

"Your attempt to equate the industrialized mass murder of six million Jewish women, men and children, as well as millions of others, with the situation of the Palestinian people is shameful," wrote Anti-Defamation League Director Abraham Foxman in a statement. "It reflects an extremely disturbing tendency, which is particularly visible in Europe, to dishonor the memory of the victims of the Holocaust and de-legitimize the State of Israel by seeking to eradicate the clear moral difference between the Holocaust and the loss of Palestinian lives as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

The decision has caused heated debate within Spain, and finally the national government stepped in to pressure the town to cancel the public Palestinian Genocide observances. The town canceled all public observances planned for January 27, including Holocaust Memorial Day, to protest the move.

Interview with a Holocaust Heretic: Georges M. Theil

By Richard A. Widmann

Introduction:

In June of this year I first became aware of the persecution of French revisionist author and scholar Georges M. Theil through an Internet email notification. Theil was facing hefty financial penalties and even prison time for having written a slender autobiographical work in 2002. I began a personal correspondence with Theil and obtained copies of his work in English and French. *Smith's Report* readers who have enjoyed Bradley's *Confessions* and the more recent Our Voices project will certainly enjoy Theil's tale of his transformation to revisionism.

In his short preface to Theil's story, Robert Faurisson comments: "A number of intellectuals call for a fight against the institutionalized lie and the unjust power of the law but few, in effect, take the risk themselves."

Georges Theil has chosen that risk. He has done so in deciding to reveal here how and why he embarked on the revisionist adventure. Some revisionist titles are dry scientific studies that are very difficult reading for the non-specialist. This is not the case with Theil's *Heresy. Heresy* is a page-turner in every way. Theil's story is sure to enlighten and thrill. I highly recommend this title to all interested in revisionism and revisionists. What follows is a short interview that Mr. Theil agreed to as a result of our correspondence.

Widmann: Mr. Theil, I have just finished reading your wonderful autobiographical work, *Heresy in Twenty-First Century France: A Case of Insubmission to the Holocaust Dogma*, which is the English translation of your French publication *Un Cas d'Insoumission*. For readers who may be unfamiliar with your work, why did you change the title for the English version?

Theil: It's rather funny: with my agreement, my translator showed the text to an English publisher friend of his who offered to print a test run, but thought a catchier title was in order. And so I saw a cover proof with a title that

was a bit different but very expressive indeed!

Widmann: You were certainly aware of the *Loi-Gayssot*, France's anti-revisionist law, before the French justice system ordered you to pay over $130,000 in fines, damages and costs and sentenced you to a year in prison (now pending) for what was essentially telling your personal account of how you discovered Holocaust revisionism. Why did you go forward with the book knowing the risks that you could face?

Theil: Your remark seems to me falsely naive. Was Solzhenitsyn well aware of his country's laws before going to the Gulag? Was David Irving aware of the Austrian laws when he made his journey in the autumn of last year? Was Horst Mahler, the famous German lawyer, aware of the risks involved with writings that are now to take him to Cottbus prison on November 15?

The aim of my action in writing this book was to bear witness, to relate my intellectual course, without leaving the reader any possibility to find fault with the exposition. Alas, I should have remembered that the word for witness in Greek is martyr.

Widmann: Some of your readers may find it strange that both your father and your grandfather were killed fighting wars against Germany and yet, rather than hating Germans, you have sought out the truth about the events of World War II. Why is it important for the world to get a proper understanding of what exactly the Germans did or did not do with regard to Europe's Jews?

Theil: It's only paradoxical in appearance. My grandfather, a career officer before the First World War, saw himself drawn by duty into the conflict; in Indochina he was training local riflemen, getting them ready to join the French army's colonial troops, in the expectation of a likely war with the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary), a war concocted, ardently desired in any case, by France and the British empire, both of which found Germany's strength too disquieting. He died in Tonkin, a young lieutenant of 33.

My father, an engineer in his uncle's factory, had borne the defeat of June 1940 with resignation, continuing his professional life peacefully enough. Then one day in late 1943 he became convinced he should work with the underground to hasten the departure of the occupying forces. This activity consisted in distributing the contents of large boxes parachuted in the night by the English; these could be weapons, provisions, money, forged papers, etc. At that period in the war, the Germans generally no longer took the trouble to explain their political vision for the new Europe that they had said they wanted to set up with France, from the time of their arrival in the country three and a half years previously. In the autumn of 1943 their oppressive presence could be considered undesirable by our fellow citizens, and their future departure imagined as a liberation (the comparison with the Anglo-American troops in Iraq today is striking!). Caught at a roadblock checkpoint carrying a firearm, my father was arrested and locked up, then taken out of his jail after four days by external elements and killed in unclear circumstances, leaving his wife with a boy of 3 (myself) and my sister (aged 2).

Thus it was imperative for me, as early as my adolescence, to look into the causes of and the facts relating to the two world wars. For whom and for what had my grandfather, then my father, fallen tragically in two wars against so admirable a country as Germany? Were there not one or more reasons why Europe (and its great North American appendage) should have ferociously attacked Germany in order to erase her from the map?

And when you ask yourself that last question the role of the Jews appears very quickly: the Balfour Declaration was something of a decisive impulse in the final turning point of the First World War; the establishment of Bolshevism in Russia in 1917, then the attempts to do the same in Germany and Hungary straight after the war were wholly Jewish undertakings; the monstrous treaty of Versailles was possible only through the treason of the Jews supposedly representing Germany; Adolf Hitler, "born at Versailles" and coming to power in January 1933, found himself having war declared on him five weeks later, in the famous Daily Express front-page top headline "Judea Declares War on Germany"; one will recall that Hitler had wished to chase the Jews out of his country's imperial sphere and had written as much, no common future being possible. Thus his taking office had for immediate effect the mobilization of the whole world, at least the most important part of it, that in which the Jews happened to play a major role in the communications media and thus the forming of public opinion against Germany, for a war to the death.

The Nuremberg trial, that legal ignominy, was concocted by the all-powerful Jewish circles close to Roosevelt. And the pinnacle of abjection, the pinnacle of slander was the act of imputing to the German people an unprecedented

crime: the programmed putting to death in installations, built to that purpose, of six million Jews, essentially by asphyxiation in alleged gas chambers concerning which there have not been found any blueprints, operational orders, references to such orders, architectural traces, trustworthy witnessses nor lists of deaths!

You see that the existence and the nature of the role of European Jews cannot be ignored as soon as one looks into the great conflicts of the 20th century, which I call the century of the attempt to put Germany to death.

Widmann: You cited several key moments in your growth as a revisionist. These would include first reading Paul Rassinier and Henri Roques, meeting Robert Faurisson, reading the Leuchter Report and actually touring several of the key concentration camps. What single discovery convinced you that the Holocaust story really wasn't entirely built on facts?

Theil: My first doubts came on when I was 21 and still a physics student in Paris. I had a girlfriend of my age, a Finnish girl, a wonderful girl of shining good health, an accomplished athlete and very intelligent, very upright in posture, a goddess. The Finns call women like that Sisuâs. She told me of the 1940 Russo-Finnish war, as she'd heard from her mother. And she went a good deal beyond that; her mother, very pro-German apparently, had warned her against the horrid slanders issued about the Germans from 1945 onwards which, she specified, quoting her mother, mere mainly of Jewish origin. She urged me to read Knut Hamsun, whom I then discovered and whose itinerary you are aware of. This captivated me in the utmost and was certainly something of a trigger. "*Cherchez la femme*" as they say in the detective novels. Only here it's not about a novel!

And the truly decisive objective factor for me was the doctoral thesis by Henri Roques, which destroyed, leaving no possible defense, what had been presented to us as the keystone of the (alleged) gas chambers.

Widmann: I was very interested in your comments regarding Arolsen (where the International Tracing Service is located). Arolsen has recently been back in the news. It has been suggested by the media that opening up the archives to historians will refute the "deniers" once and for all. What is your opinion and why?

Theil: In effect I have long thought that the key to it all (that is, the extent of the so-called genocide) is to be found at the ITS in Arolsen. This vital statistics centre's methodical work concerning the Second World War, although under Allied and Israeli supervision, is carried out with an altogether Germanic thoroughness, and the cross-checking of data rules out, in my opinion, any manipulation; Arolsen's work has convinced me that the real figures are in its possession. An extra clue has been its service's stubborn refusal to provide statistics and numbers of deaths for individual concentration camps. Along with the closing down in 1978 of the centre's history department. For a few months now these archives have, in principle, been open to researchers and this for the first time, 61 years after the war's end!

Remember: Following the fall of the Berlin wall and the implosion of the USSR, Moscow decided to open its Second World War archives; some thought that there was to be at last proof of the 6 million! Crash! The opposite happened. There was confirmation of the accuracy of revisionist findings, and notably of their figures! I can predict for you now the same thing as regards the Arolsen files, with a still more devastating effect, if ever they let them be published.

Widmann: With all of the trouble that governmental and Zionist groups have caused you because of your Holocaust revisionism, if you had to do it all over, what if anything would you do differently?

Theil: In writing my book I didn't imagine, I confess, that the Jewish organizations' reaction would be so violent; at the Lyon trial alone I was up against 12 Jewish associations assisted by five or six lawyers, all Jewish of course, displaying an unimaginable hatred for me. The impossibility of discussing on the basis of Faurisson's and Germar Rudolf's work was total, as it was rejected outright from the start. My barrister's pugnacity succeeded in having the claims of three of the parties refused, and only nine were awarded damages.

Smith's Report readers interested in supporting Georges M. Theil by purchasing a copy of his book, Heresy, for $12.50 may contact:

Historical Review Press
PO Box 62
Uckfield, United Kingdom
TN22 1ZY

Continued from page 1

months). Attorney Stolz replied that she had been unable to read it because the copy given her was illegible. Judge Schwab ordered that she be given a legible copy.

The first witness was then called, Agent Brockmüller of the BKA (BKA=*Bundeskriminalamt,* the German *Gedankenpolizei* or "thought police.") This BKA agent had headed the Rudolf investigation at the behest of the Mannheim District Attorney. He described the course of the investigation, from the BKA's location Germar in the US to his abduction and arrival in Frankfurt. Brockmüller stated that during Germar's first interrogation on 16 November 2005, Germar was still somewhat shaken due to his sudden abduction and separation from his wife and child.

In a rather transparent effort to sow discord within revisionist ranks, Agent Brockmüller said that Germar requested an "informal discussion" in which he offered to collaborate with the government. The agent said that Germar offered to give up all rights to his website, turning over intact all subscription lists. The agent said Germar offered to assist the government in compiling *Multiplikatorendaten* (replication data) that would be helpful in its war against thought crime, if only the government would allow him to return to his wife and child in the USA. (Germar's associates say that his offer was to vacate an empty domain from which all data had been removed. They doubt that Germar used the expression "*Multiplikatorendaten,"* which is a term and concept favored by the bureaucracy of repression.)

Brockmüller stated that Germar said that if the German government did not accept his terms, his supporters would "flood the market" with revisionist literature and that he, Germar, was the only person who could stop such a thing. (Germar's associates point out that he is not in the habit of making threats.) The BKA agent said the government rejected Germar's offer but he did not say why. Brockmüller also said that after seizure of the bank account of Germar's publishing firm at Heidenheimer Volksbank, another BKA agent had taken charge of all data concerning sales, subscriptions and circulation. Agent Brockmüller stated that this new BKA agent is a specialist in *Hochrechnen der Umsätze* (projecting turnover.)

Judge Schwab then asked who was responsible for the homepage of Germar's website, vho.org. Agent Brockmüller answered that Germar had accepted full responsibility from the beginning. District Attorney Grossmann next inquired about the results of the BKA search of the home of Germar's colleague Dr. G., who had managed the firm's account. Brockmüller said they had seized a large list of subscribers, 75 percent of whom were citizens of the Federal Republic. He also stated that the BKA had analyzed the list in order to estimate *Meinungsvervielfältigern* (opinion replicators). Grossmann then asked about Germar's role in the worldwide movement to revise contemporary historiography. Brockmüller answered that Germar's role had been a key one. The BKA agent claimed that after the seizure of Germar's bank account and his extradition from the U.S., which was a separate operation, revisionist opinion in Germany had greatly diminished.

Defense Attorney Bock then asked Brockmüller when the BKA had first become involved in Germar's case. The BKA agent replied that the Mannheim District Attorney first approached the BKA in 2001. Bock inquired about the meaning of *Meinungsvervielfältiger* (opinion replicators). Brockmüller replied that every reader of illicit literature is a *Meinungsverviel-fältiger,* since he discusses what he has read with third parties.

Defense attorney Bock next questioned Brockmüller agent about his mission as it concerned Germar. The agent replied that it had been to clarify Germar's residential status in the United States through its Washington contacts. He said the BKA had originally learned Germar's address through wire-taps. They "bugged" the telephone of Dr. G., who immediately called Germar to inform him of the house search and seizure of the bank account.

Defense attorney Bock asked Agent Brockmüller more questions about his initial interrogation of Germar. Suddenly unable to recall details, the BKA agent replied only that Germar had been agitated. The agent went on to say that he had explained to Germar that he could make no promises concerning the proposed "*Kuhhandel*." Brockmüller claimed to have told Germar that the two German jurisdictions (Stuttgart and Mannheim) were not the only ones involved in the matter, that the Americans were involved as well. He said he told Germar that he would inquire into the matter. The BKA agent then stated that Germar told him the government could not have it both ways: they could not expect his cooperation if they kept him in prison.

Brockmüller went on to say that at the second interrogation in Rottenburg, Germar had been more composed, having adjusted to his new situation. He stated that Germar now claimed that he could not recall having ever entrusted subscription data to Dr. G. Brockmüller said that the subscription and circulation data, which included lists acquired from Thies Christophersen, Udo Walendy and

Siegfried Verbeke, included around 9,000 names, 75 percent of whom lived in German-speaking countries. Brockmüller said that around 4,000 addresses were "active" and organized according to the customer's inclination to buy. The judge then dismissed this witness *unvereidigt* (unsworn). That is to say, Brockmüller was not required to take an oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Perhaps it is significant that Agent Brock Muller's testimony was not given under oath.

The next witness was BKA Agent Achilles, who was called to the stand at 9:57. He is the BKA "financial expert." He was responsible for the *dinglicher Arrest* (material arrest) and attachment of the bank account. Agent Achilles said that the government has established gross receipts of 214,000 Euros based on various estimates of sales of illicit literature. He explained that the BKA method of estimating sales of revisionist literature is the same as its method of estimating sales of illegal drugs. It is also the method that was used in prosecuting Frank Rennicke, a writer of unlawful songs.

Achilles stated that in the fall of 2005, Germar's account showed a balance of 9,000 Euros. He went on to say that he had also headed the investigation of *Lectures on the Holocaust*. The BKA agent said that in the fall of 2005 he had received a copy of *Lectures* from the Mannheim district attorney. Achilles stated that he was told it had been downloaded from the Internet and that the unlawful *Lectures* are still available cost-free on the Internet at vho.org.

Judge Schwab then invited the members of the Court to question the witness. District Attorney Grossmann had no questions. Defense Attorney Bock asked Achilles who had done the official evaluation of *Lectures on the Holocaust* and what his professional qualifications were. Avoiding his question, Achilles responded that "the book" was used as evidence by the Mannheim district attorney because it had been used in the trial of Ernst Zündel. Achilles said that there was a special department in the BKA for evaluating unlawful books but that he himself had not read "that book."

Defense Attorney Stolz asked Achilles what kind of reading he preferred but she received no reply. She then asked whether he had read the BKA evaluation of *Lectures on the Holocaust*. Achilles answered that he had read the evaluation about a year ago but did not find it interesting and did not remember it. Germar then asked about the authors of the evaluation, but received no answer. About 10am Achilles was also released *unvereidigt* (unsworn), that is, without being required to swear to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Perhaps it is significant that BKA Agents and Brockmüller's testimony, was not given under oath...

Germar then responded to questions about his financial situation, which he had not discussed in his presentation. He stated that that until 2004, around 60–70 percent of all payments [for stock and subscriptions] had been made through the Volksbank, the remainder having been sold either for cash or through the mail. He had kept books and prepared the tax statement by himself. As a rule, around a third of his total income consisted of donations. He said that sales of titles not published by his firm (revisionist "classics" such as *Hoax of the Twentieth Century* by Arthur Butz; *The Auschwitz Myth* by Wilhelm. Stäglich and *Foundations of Contemporary History* edited by Gauss/Rudolf) have been modest because the market is saturated. Most of his firm's sales have been of newly released titles.

Judge Schwab then asked questions about Germar's debts in Britain and the USA. Germar said they amounted to around 30,000 Euros. He stated that he has been able to pay his debts through donations made by his supporters but is still in debt to attorneys in the US. Asked by Judge Schwab about support payments for the two children of his first marriage, Germar replied that he had been paying 500 Euros, but that that has since been increased to 650 Euros; his present wife is making the payments. He said that his monthly income in the period before his abduction had been around 1500 US dollars. Neither the district attorney nor the Defense had any questions for him.

Judge Schwab then took up the verdict of Stuttgart District Court, dated 23 June 1995, in reference to a paper outlining a strategy for future efforts to revise contemporary historiography. Germar said that the inspiration for this had been Klaus E.'s German translation of "The Holocaust on Trial," an account of the testimony and evidence presented at the second trial of Ernst Zundel in Toronto. Germar said he did not care for the style of the translation. The other members of the Court had no questions on this issue and did not state their positions.

Judge Schwab then gave a preview of the coming course of events. He read out the verdict of Mannheim County Court, dated 18 August 2004, concerning material arrest, as well as the attachment order for the Heidenheimer bank account, dated 24 August 2004. The County Court's total amount is 213,927.63 Euros. Referring to

paragraphs 227 and 265 of the *Strafprozeßordnung* (Rules of Criminal Procedure). He then announced that not only excerpts, the entire texts of the submitted books, brochures, websites and articles would be included in Court records, along with the advertisement posted on vho.org on 29 June 2006. He noted that, according to the findings of the Court, 700 copies of *Lectures on the Holocaust* had been sold in Germany as of January 2005. Defense Attorney Stolz requested the above in writing and Judge Schwab agreed. At 10:30 he announced a recess which lasted until 11:13.

After the recess, Judge Schwab questioned Germar about page 77 of the Stuttgart verdict. This concerned Germar's attitude toward Jews in general and Ignaz Bubis in particular, as expressed in a personal letter addressed to Karl P. (Translator's note: Bubis, known as the "Jewish Kaiser" and head of the German *Judenrat* [Jewish Council], had directed the Max Planck Institute to terminate Germar's employment after the release of the "Rudolf Expert Report," a chemical analysis of the walls of the camp morgue at Auschwitz. The report proved definitively that the walls had been exposed to miniscule amounts of cyanic acid, and therefore the morgue could not have been used as a homicidal gas chamber.) Germar did not mince words in his private correspondence, using the outspoken language of Martin Luther and referring to the present German government as *Judenrepublik Deutschland* (Jewish Republic of Germany.) The letter had been written specifically in reference to a speech by the CDU politician Richard von Weizsäcker (subsequently president of the Federal government of Germany). in which he urged that Bubis be elected president. Germar apologized for his and Martin Luther's choice of words but said his opinion of Bubis has not changed.

The judge also addressed the subject of incarceration. At the insistence of the powerful American Jewish lobby, Germar had been detained in the US on 19 October 1995 and extradited to Germany on 11 November 2005. The pretext for this was the Stuttgart verdict, even though Germar had committed no act that would have been a crime in the United States. The prison sentence imposed by the Stuttgart verdict was completed on 14 January 2007. Since that time Germar has been held under *Untersuchungshaft* (investigatory detention.)

Since July 2006 he has been held in *Überhaft* (superior arrest), which is both *Strafhaft* (punitive incarceration) as well as investigatory detention. On 14 July 2006 still another arrest warrant was issued in conjunction with the trial now underway. Judge Schwab announced that the Court would consider the motion for *Haftüberprüfung* (review of arrest order) filed by Defense Attorney Bock. Schwab said the investigatory detention continues in effect in any case, since the warrant was renewed on 29 January 2007.

Schwab announced that consideration of Bock's motion would take place in closed session, and he said he would now terminate today's session because a female lay judge was not feeling well. He noted that Germar's record included the verdict of Stuttgart County Court. Defense Attorney Stolz, responding to Judge Schwab's question concerning the defense's motions for continuation motions moved for the introduction of the following books into the trial record:

1) G. Rudolf: *Das Rudolf-Gutachten* (The Rudolf Expert Report, newest edition);
2) E. Gauss: *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte* (The Foundations of Contemporary History);
3) H. Verbeke: *Auschwitz: - Nackte Tatsachen* (Auschwitz: Naked Facts);
4) W. Stäglich: *Der Auschwitz-Mythos* (The Auschwitz Myth);
5) J. Graf/C. Mattogno: *Konzenntrationlager Stutthoff* (Stutthof Concentration Camp);
6) J. Graf: *Riese auf tönernen Füßen* (The Giant with Feet of Clay);
7) A. Butz: *Der Jahrhundetrtbetrug* (The Hoax of the Twentieth Century.)

When asked his opinion, District Attorney Grossman expressed no position on the motion.

The Court's decision will come in the next session, which will begin on 12 February 2007 at 9: o'clock. The following session will be one day later 13 February (the anniversary of the atrocious Allied destruction of Dresden in 1945).

Judge Schwab ended the session at 11 am and announced that it would next consider the review of Germar's *Haftbefehl* (arrest order) which would take place in secret session. The public was ordered to leave the courtroom. At 12 noon Germar's attorneys, Bock and Stolz, emerged from the courtroom and were quickly surrounded. Attorney Stolz announced that the new arrest order had been affirmed, with added *Erhärtung des Tatvorwurfs* (aggravation of charges) on the basis of the present indictment as well as the danger of Germar's fleeing.

Attorney Stolz pointed out two circumstances:

1) At the time of the first interrogation, Germar had completed two weeks of extradition arrest.

2) The Court's objections had to do with the findings of another court.

The image of the accused as presented in the Stuttgart verdict caused the Court, especially the lay judges, to exercise great caution. The Stuttgart verdict stressed subjective considerations such as "What kind of person is the accused?"

Important Notice:

This report is based on my personal observations. It is not based on any literal transcription that I have made and certainly not on the official court transcription. It is a rendition of the course of the proceedings as I observed them.

Günter Deckert
Weinheim/Baden,
30 January 2007

NOTEBOOK

David Irving informs us that his current address is:

David Irving
P O Box 1707
Key West FL 33041 USA

Christine Miller wants our help with her Public Access TV project. Mrs. Miller is an energetic, fearless, and experience-ed revisionist activist. I am going to help. If you have any VHS video tapes, or DVDs of revisionists, and want to help Mrs. Miller with this project, you can contact her at:

Christine Miller
606 S. Cypress Ave.
Marshfield WI 54149

This is the third issue of ***SR*** in which I expected to begin running stories from The Codoh Forum. I intend to call it "THE CODOH FORUM: What They're Talking About." The CODOH Forum is the longest-running, most important revisionist discussion forum on the Web.

Those who are registered with The Forum have posted **22,568** articles. These articles have been viewed **2,521,997** times. The Forum must be doing something right. Hannover? I'll get it right. I'll get it right.

My Tehran talk is being published on the Web site of "New Trend Magazine," the "Biggest Islamic Web site in the U.S." A print version of *New Trend* is published out of Kingsville, Maryland. Publisher Kaukab Siddique wrote saying that the talk is "Very interesting and bold!" I was surprised that he would use the word "bold."

Reminds me that when I finished my talk in Tehran a fellow speaker on the same podium, a Moroccan government official who spoke passionately in Arabic, congratulated me with an unexpected heartiness.

His English was limited but he was saying that I was very brave to have said what I said in the talk. I didn't understand why he would think so. He was shaking my hand with both of his, with great force and energy and congratulating me on my bravery. I didn't know what to make of it. The cat grabbed my tongue and wouldn't let go.

Dr. Ed Fields called to ask about a video tape and along the way asked me how I'm feeling. He'd heard I'm sick. I told him no, I'm fine. I told him that before I left for Tehran I heard from people in Europe who had heard that I was sick and would not be able to attend the conference. No, I told them, I'm fine. I didn't think much about it. After the call from Fields it occurred to me to wonder how the first rumor about my being sick got started, and how the present one got started, and if there was a connection between the two. The thought skipped across the top of the brain to wonder—what?

Later I was telling Paloma about the call from Fields and she said: "Did you ask him to tell you who told him you're sick?"

"No. Didn't occur to me."

"Well, it occurred to me."

"How come it occurred to you when it didn't occur to me?"

She was grinning.

"Think about it, Dad."

Meanwhile, there is work to do this month at Berkeley, in Los Angeles, in Sausalito, maybe in San Diego County, on the CODOH Website with some stories and a new Journal. I'll get some of it done. And then it will be time to do ***SR 137***. And so it goes.

My sincere thanks to all of you who pitched in last month. Your contributions are what make it possible for me to do this work.

Without you, where am I?

Bradley

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is published by
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Bradley R. Smith, Director

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